CHARLEMAGNE'S CAPITAL AS A MODERN FACTORY TOWN-PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 29. a traveller recently tried to condense into a single sentence his impressions of the radical change of industrial environment witnessed in crossing the frontier between Belgium and Germany. "On one side of the line," he said, "the girls are seen going to mass, and on the other gde men, women and children are swarming into factories." This transition is less noticeshe when one takes the main route from ostend to Cologne tusn it may be elsewhere, le approaching the border one passes through the busy, bustling, manufacturing town of Liege, and not long afterward through Verviers, a quiet centre of the cloth trade; and as he enters Germany, with the prespect of seeing at Cologne the most majestic Gothic cathedral in the world, there are no immediate signs of neglect of church-going. It is, however, a passage from one industrial hive into a larger, busier and more progressive one. Herbesthal is the customs staand beyond it lies Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, the gateway leading to Industrial Ger-

There could hardly be a more striking illustration of the change which has passed over the face of Germany during the last twenty years than the conversion of this ancient Imperial capital, with its traditions of the Romans and as memories of Charlemagne, into a modern factery town. This was the seat of royalty, where that great sovereign lived and died, where for seven centuries Emperors were crowned, where piets of the Holy Roman Empire were held, ecclesiastical courts of the Middle Ages convened and three historic treaties negotiated after famous wars; but how few are the relics of its antiquity and glory! A railway station accupies the site of the Marschier-Thor, the ancient fortress; and the other mediaeval fortifeations, the Pont Thor and the Lange Thurm, are handsome promenades. A trolley, following an overhead wire from the station and whisking around several sharp corners, passes within a few yards of the Byzantine Cathedral, which Charlemagne began to build 1,100 years ago. The crumbling cathedral and the Gothic Rathhaus furnish constant employment for restoration architects, who are more or less destructive in their processes; but little else of the ancient city remains. Everything is modernized. The crooked lanes have been straightened and widened and are now thoroughfares of traffic, fanked with handsome business blocks and wellstocked shops. There is a working population of over 100,000, mainly employed in factories. The town is encircled with manufacturing villages, and carries on a great trade with England, America, Japan and Australia. There is a musty and mythical past, streaked with cobwebs, like the relics in the cathedral treasury; but it does not overshadow the fortunes of the town, whose thrifty and intelligent people belong in the working world of to-day, and have their rightful share of the industrial triumphs of Modern Germany.

A TRANSFORMED CITY.

The commercial revival which has transformed the conditions of life and thought in this ancient town began less than twenty years ago. There are now linen, woollen and cotton factories in every quarter of the city, and nearly all of them are of recent construction. These are the great trades of the town, but there are many more. Gloves are manufactured here on a large scale. There are from and steel works and prosperous factories for the making of cutlery, pins and needles. There is an increasing production of plate-glass, buttons, stationery and machinery. Dyes, drugs and chemicals are also manufactured, and there is a great range of smaller industries. There is no lack of employment in Aachen. All the factories and workshops are in full operation, and skilled labor is constantly in demand, especially in the cotton, linen and woolen trades. Not only have these various industries been established within twenty years, but the town has virtually been rebuilt during that period. Before that time it was a market place for an impoverished for summer tourists. Now it has a largely augmented and well-employed population, and its nanufactures are numerous and important.

A few hours' ride by railway from Aix-la-Chapelle lies Crefeld, which twenty years ago was an insignificant town. It is now the chief manufacturing centre in Germany for slik goods, ribbons, velvets and braids. These industries have been developed with marvellous rapidity during that period, and the town has become populous and prosperous. Not far away are the sister cities of Elberfeld and Barmen, with an aggregate population of nearly 250,000. Twenty years ago these were languishing towns, with a wide gap between them. They now overlap each other, and have countless industries in operation and a world-wide trade. All these textile towns are in the East and on the border of the great coal and iron region of Westphalia, but their activity and prosperity are not ex-Saxony is the chief spinning and weaving country in Germany, and the progress if its textile industries during the last two decides is one of the marvels of modern times. indeed, throughout the Empire, and not only in textile trades, but in all manufacturing industries as well, the most revolutionary changes have been wrought during recent years. Immigration has been checked; the population has been drawn from rural into urban communities; great factory towns have been built; new infustries have been introduced by the score; the home market has been reserved for home manufactures, and an immense foreign trade has been opened at the expense of Great Britain, which now recognizes in Germany its most formidable commercial rival.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the night before I left England I heard Mr. Courtney declare at a Cobden dinner: "The more that I can make this nation dependent spon other people, the more I will do it." That was the principle upon which Prince Bismarck kted in adopting free trade in 1870 as the imperial system. He made Germany dependent, to a large degree, upon England for manufactures of all kinds. After nine years' experience he reversed the policy, and introduced a higher tariff for the double purpose of raising larger revenues and of protecting agricultural and other industries. Since 1879 Germany. which had not been gaining ground under free trade, has entered upon a wonderful career of industrial progress. As soon as her statesmen, observing with envy and admiration the achievements of the United States in debt-raying and material prosperity under protection, imitated the system and endeavored to make their own action less dependent than it had been upon England, they opened the way for an industrial revival at home and for the establishment of a commercial empire abroad. The diversification of industries and the transformation of venerable towns like Aachen into progressive industrial communities date from the adoption of a protective tariff with free trade within the Em-

Pree traders like Mr. Courtney do not attempt to deny that Germany is prosperous and is boldly challenging England's commercial supremacy; but they assert that these results have been accomplished in spite of protection and 30t in consequence of it. They assume that utility of free trade under all possible inything can be in mathematical science. If times in England are good, it is because there is free trade; if times are bad, they would be worse without free trade. If America be overwhelmed with commercial depression, it is the direct re-

sult of a high tariff; and if Germany's industrial development be unparalleled in recent times, it would have broken all records and have been absolutely unprecedented if she had adopted free trade. This is the Cobden Club's method of reasoning, based upon the two assumptions that free trade has the force of a divine revelation to mankind, and that political economy is an exact science, like mathematics, and not a variable science of human nature. Mr. Courtney remarks, with fanatical credulity: "Germany has done well under protection, but she would have done much better under free trade"; and then he smiles in the superior way that is characteristic of a doctrinaire who no longer walks by reason, but by blind faith. The Germans are more practical in their economics. They have tried free trade, and have not prospered under it; and they have brought about a magnificent development of their industries and commerce under protection and reciprocity, and they have no intention of abasdoning a system which has promoted the welfare of their country. They do not attribute their prosperity to a single cause; they ascribe much of their success to their own energy, scientific education and small economies; but experience, which is better than any theory, has taught them that protection is the true system for Germany.

The German people are quick to profit by the example of other nations, and also to avoid repeating their mistakes. They adopted protection in consequence of the unexampled pros perity of the United States during the fifteen years which followed the Civil War. They have witnessed recently the reverses of fortune which have accompanied the partial repudiation of the protective policy in America, and there is nothing in that experience that will tempt them to scale down their tariff in the interest of England. They have their tariff and their reciprocity policy based upon give-and-take prin ciples, like those of the Harrison treaties of 1891. and they will not be emulous of the recklesmess of the Cleveland Administration in lowering the tariff to a deficiency and bankruptcy level and in abrogating twenty conventions which were highly favorable to the export trade. There is no movement in either direction in Germany. The tariff is yielding an abundant revenue and imparting a tremendous impulse to industrial development, and there is not the remotest probability that it will be changed when it is working well and ministering directly to the prosperity of old towns like Aachen and new centres of manufacturing like Crefeld. The commercial treaties, embodying Mr. Blaine's reciprocity idea, are opening new markets for German manufactures, and exercising an invigorating influence upon general trade. There is no likelihood that a policy which has doubled Germany's iron and steel trade with Rusala in two years will be thoughtlessly abandoned for the sake of giving England better control over Germany's home market.

A STRANGE ANOMALY.

If the employers and artisans of Aachen had either the leisure or the disposition to think deeply about these matters they would probbe unable to understand the anomaly which American practice has presented. 1892 the United States, after an unexampled career of prosperity under protection, suddenly broke out in revolt against the system of which it had been the foremost champion. If English free-trade principles had not been more generally adopted among nations, it was mainly be cause America had taught the world that a people could develop its resources and attain to the highest leve; of material progress under protection. While England was unable to make converts to free trade, even among its own colonies, the force of American example was felt throughout the world. There was a protectionist league against England, because the United was prospering under protection. Yet when America was in harmonious relations with protectionist Europe and with England's protectionist colonies, and in hearty accord with the reciprocity system, it deserted its allies and converts; and this, too, in a year when a British Prime Minister, witnessing the triumph of reciprocity principles, in which England as a nation without a tariff could have no part, had proclaimed that free trade was a beautiful principle, but it was not a working policy. It was a strange anomaly, and the practical German might be pardoned if he found it scrutable mystery.

But the plain business men and frugal workers of Aachen do not attempt to understand these vagaries. It is enough for them to know that there is a home market secured for them under protection, and that their products are carried into Russia, Italy and Austria-Hungary by equitable conditions of reciprocity, and into South America, England, the British colonies and the Far East by the intelligence and enterprise of their mercantile classes. There is a steadily increasing market at home and abroad for German goods, and English alarmists are crying aloud. "What shall we do to be saved from German competition?" The industrial energies of the old capital of Charlemagne are astir; there are swarms of workers in every factory, and the streets at night leading to the ancient Münster and the mediaeval Rathhaus are thronged with a happy, contented population. There are no signs of revolt against German prosperity under protection as there were in the United States during 1892 against Ameri-I. N. F. can prosperity.

SIXTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

TEN MORE MEN MISSING FROM THE CAPSIZED BOAT AT CLEVELAND.

Cieveland, July 17.-All day the work of dragging the riverbed at the scene of last night's disaster was continued, but no more bodies were found. The was confined, but no more nodies were found. The Coroner is certain that several bodies are still in the water. As near as can be determined, ten men are missing. The list of dead whose bodies have been recovered numbers sixteen.

NOTES OF THE STAGE. For John Drew's season at the Empire Theatre, which will begin on August 31, the following plays have been selected: "Rosemary," by Parker Carson: "Under the Red Robe," a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel, by Edward Rose; a new comedy, entitled "A Man in Love," by Edward Rose, and a play by Madeline Lucette Ryley.

Charles Frohman has engaged Miss Sadie Martinot for one of his companies for next season.

William Parry, the stage manager of the Metro politan Opera House, received a dispatch yesterday from Maurice Grau, requesting him to come to Beyreuth for the Wagner festival. He will sail this morning on the Campania.

OSTEND'S VELEDROME.

One of the most perfectly constructed veledromes in Europe is that of Ostend, where many keen bicycle contests were decided last season nouncement is made that the sports for this season are to be greatly superior to those of last year, and include important race meetings in which King Leopold is greatly interested, being a most enthusiastic admirer of all forms of sport, as the Veledrome is adjoining the Royal Chateau at Ostend. His Majesty is nearly always present at every function that occurs there during the season, and is generally accompanied by one of the Princesses.

A MONSTROUS PLATFORM. From an interview with Henry Watterson in The

New-York Herald.

New-York Herald.

"And the platform?"

"Monstrous. It not only means National repudiation and spoilation, but is an open door to revolution and spoilation, but is an open door to revolution. If the leaders of this movement could come into power those of them who have any sense of accountability, any conception of orderly government, would be quickly set aside by the wild elements behind. In this way civil war, as foreshadowed by the Chicago outbreaks last year, could be precipitated upon the country. Then the strong precipitated upon the country. Then the strong thand of the Federal power was interposed, but if his were withheld the reign of the mob would be easy enough.

WHITNEY NOT TO SAIL TO-DAY | BRINGING RUSSELL'S BODY HOME.

EVER

NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD BY HIM ABOUT MR. CLEVELAND'S CANDIDACY-ANXIETY

ABOUT MR. VANDERBILT. According to plans formed since the Chicago Convention, William C. Whitney expected to sail to-day for Europe. The trip abroad, however, may be deferred again. Mr. Whitney made no announcement yesterday regarding his intentions After deferring his trip in order to make the fight for the gold standard at the Democratic Convention, he decided to sail soon after his return from Chicago. His trunks are packed, and all arrange ments have been made except engaging passage

Mr. Whitney went to his country place at West-bury. Long Island, yesterday afternoon to stay until to-day. From this circumstance and the facthat he is known to be deeply concerned in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt it was thought by those near to him last night that he would not start for Europe for several days. Alexander Gunn will accompany Mr. Whitney when he sails, it is

In regard to the political situation, Mr. Whitney said yesterday that his attitude was wholly defin in his declaration that no possible conditions or cir-cumstances would induce him to vote for or even assist the Chicago ticket. No equivocation or possibility of misunderstanding could arise from this statement, he said, adding that this represented all that he cared to say now about the subject Whether or not a third ticket may receive his sup port was a question which he considered as one for future decision. When asked if he expected a third ticket to be put into the field, he said:

"I do not know. There have been no conferences here, to my knowledge, looking to such a decisive move." He said that he had not been consulted by any party leaders regarding a possible movement of this kind.

any party leaders regarding a possible movement of this kind.

Regarding talk that Mr. Cleveland may be the nominee of a possible third ticket, Mr. Whitney declared that all such rumors were wholly unfounded, and that "the President has intimated to no one that he would be willing to accept such a nomination." Mr. Whitney added that he would know something about it if any one did, in case Mr. Cleveland had expressed any such desire.

"I have every reason to believe." he said, "that such a plan has not even been suggested by any friend of Mr. Cleveland or by any of the Democratic leaders who are opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket."

Mr. Whitney and his son, who is engaged to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, have called dally at the house across the street to inquire about the condition of Mr. Vanderbilt, and yesterday Mr. Whitney asked for the latest information regarding the patient before he started for his country place.

WHAT "W. J. BRYAN" IS THIS?

HOTEL GUEST MYSTIFIES A CLERK AND CAUSES A MILD SENSATION- A RELATIVE OR A JOKER, IT IS BELIEVED.

A ripple of excitement swept over an uptown Thursday evening. Along about 9 o'clock, when there was a full after the rush at supper, a tall man, with waving locks and carrying a valise entered the hotel. He strode up to the desk and registered. When the clerk-who, to his credit be it said, pays more attention to the hotel business than to the movements of the politicians-saw the signature he was dazed, and became so obsequious that every one around noted his cringing manner The stranger took this deference as his natural due, and was assigned to a room. He retired at

As the guest disappeared within the elevator shaft the clerk recovered from his surprise, and beckened to the proprietor of the house and pointed with dumb insistence at the register. The prietor looked, and gave a gasp of surprise. Several others were called up hurrisdly, and also expressel surprise at the signature, which had been written in a flourishing hand:

"W. J. Bryan, Nebraska." That was the bomb that had startled the clerk. Now that the man had disappeared, the clerk remembered that he looked exactly like the "Boy Oracor of the Platte," and wildly insisted that the house was entertaining the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. His enthusiasm was infectious, and for a moment it was believed that he was right, until a cold-blooded iconoclast informed the gathering that Mr. Bryan, surrounded by a crowd of friends, who might not be in their right minds, as far as political truths went, but who were abl to distinguish his personality and would not be taken in by an impostor, was having a triumphant journey across the Mississippi Valley on his way nome, and that each day he was exhibiting hi home, and that each day he was exhibiting him-self to hundreds of men who want to sell their product at one-half the usual price and receive in payment for it mone; that had one-half its pur-chasing power lopped off. With these facts in view, it was plainly proven that the stranger was not Mr. Bryan, the Populist. Then the question arose as to who he was.

The card of a newspaper man was sent to the room, but the mysterious individual sent back word that he was much failured by the excitements

The card of a newspaper man was sent to the room, but the mysterious individual sent back word that he was much fatigued by the excitement of the last two weeks, and begged to be excused. This was even more mystifying, but nothing further could be gained. By this time a man with more enthusiasm than tact brought forth a newspaper that has a "fad" for getting signed interviews, and produced a gheet showing an interview with Mr. Bryan, signed by himself, and a face-simile of the signature given. With breathless interest the two signatures were compared and found to be exactly alike. The plot thickened. The man, beyond a doubt, did resemble Mr. Bryan, and much curiosity was manifested to know who he was, but he said that he must positively decline to be interviewed or to see any callers. The joke was delicious, and he acted like a bona-fide Presidential candidate.

interviewed or to see any canada Presidential candidate.

When he came downstairs yesterday morning he was eyed with curiosity. He seemed oblivious to the interest that he was causing. He paid his bill, and to the clerk in leaving he vouchsafed the information that he was going to Trenton to see some of the Democratic legislators, and that he had taken personal supervision of his canvass. A number of persons who were struck by his likeness to Mr. Bryan and the similarity in the writing tried to find out who he was, but without avail. It was thought that he was some relative of the candidate, but it was further said that he was a travelling man from the West, who had taken his resemblance to Mr. Bryan as the opportunity for a joke.

THE DUBOURDIEN IN THE NORTH RIVER. The French steamer corvette Dubourdien, arrived here yesterday afternoon and proceeded up North River, where she anchored off Forty-sixth-st. The Tribune marine reporter went out to the vessel in a small boat, but the Frenchmen appeared to believe they were in a hostile country, for the gangway was drawn and those on board refused to answer any questions. The Dubourdien was launched in 1884, and is built of wood. She is 254 feet long, 47 feet beam and 23 feet depth. Her displacement is 2 and feet 3,366.

CONDEMNING REPUBLATION.

APPARENTLY NOWHERE.

From The Baltimore Sun. From The Battimore Sun.

The American workingman will resolve himself just directly into a persistent interrogation point, and the questions he will put to the projectors of the free-silver paradise will all condense themselves into this one—Where do I come in?

IT WOULD MEAN RUIN. From Architecture and Building.

From Architecture and Building.

The great progressive callings of architecture and engineering would find their life blood drained by the measures these men advocate. Our great building operations, engineering works and transportation facilities depend on a stable money market and liberality in the matter of loans, and such depression of our currency and repudiatory measures as the silver party propose would result in the most disastrous consequences to such enterprises.

VOTES WOULD BE THROWN AWAY. From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

No independent Democratic candidate has the shadow of a show for success. He could not carry a State in the Union. Political consistency would be preserved by voting for such a candidate, but political expediency would be totally disregarded. Practically a vote for an independent Democratic ticket would be a vote thrown away. At the very best, it would be a vote added to the effective opposition to Bryan.

A CHANCE FOR BRYAN'S ORATORY. From The Louisville Times.

From The Louisville Times.

Mr. Bryan will doubtless proceed at once to convince the 1,000,000 depositors in national banks, the 1,500,000 depositors in State banks, the 4,800,000 depositors in State banks, the 4,800,000 depositors in savings banks, the 2,000,000 holders of life insurance policies, the 3,500,000 members of fraternal insurance and the 1,800,000 members of building and insurance and the freety to their benefit; that free sliver will not jeopardize the value of their deposits, certificates and investments, but that, on the contrary, all values will be enhanced. Should be do this, his success will not only be assured, but he will also obtain the greatest majority ever accorded a Presidential candidate. The voters are now coming down to the brass tacks of the proposition, and we will soon see what we shall see.

BUSINESS MEN FOR M'KINLEY. From The Minneapolts Journal.

Democratic business men generally will prefer to vote the Republican ticket under the circumstances because they will be pretty certain of the success of that ticket and of the effectuation of sound money principles as against the programme of the aggregation of repudiationists under the lead of aggregation.

HE MAY GO ABROAD NEXT WEEK, HOW- GENERAL DESIRE FOR A PUBLIC FUNERAL-RESOLUTIONS AND TRIBUTES.

Dalhousie, N. B., July 17.-The body of ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, who died suddenly at Little Pabos yesterday, arrived here on the steamer Admiral to-day from that place. It was received with every token of respect and sympathy. Flags on the public and many private buildings were at halfmast, and many of the leading citizens of this place were at the wharf on the arrival of the steamer. The body was in charge of Colonel Russell, the brother of the dead man, and Colonel Peabody. A special train for St. John was ready and the body was at once transferred to it. They will go from St. John to Bostor on a fast train to-morrow, and should arrive in Boston on Saturday night.

Boston, June 17.-No definite arrangements have as yet been made in regard to the funeral of ex-Governor Russell. This afternoon Dr. Swan, brother-in-law of Mr. Russell, arrived in Cambridge from Magnolia, the summer home of the ex-Governor's family. Mrs. Russell and the children did not return to Cambridge with Dr. Swan, but will reach there to-morrow morning. Mrs. Charles Theodore Russell, sr., accompanied by her son, Charles Theodore, and her grandson, of the same name, arrived home from the White Mountains this evening.

The mother and wife, with the brothers and sizters, will decide on Saturday morning as to the funeral arrangements. It will then be known at what time the body will arrive in Cambridge. The Boston and Maine officials have told the family that the train carrying the body will have the right of way as soon as it reaches the railroads under their control, and they will also inform the family as nearly as possible when the body and its escort will get to Boston, This will probably be Sunday morning.

The desire that there shall be a public funeral

is universal among the citizens of Cambridge, but the mother and the widow. The funeral services will take place in the Shepard Memorial Church, Mason and Garden sts., and the Rev. Alexander McKenzle, the pastor, who arrived in Cambridge this evening, will officiate. Dr. McKenzie left Cambridge for a proposed tour in Europe early in th week, but he stopped at Saratoga, and had not de parted on the steamer from New-York when he re ceived the news of the death of his friend. It is probable that the funeral will not take place until Puesday, if it is decided to have it public

It is understood that the First Corps of Cadets, o which the ex-Governor was at one time a member will attend the funeral, and Company B, of the 5th ent, and Company B, of the 1st Regimen the Cambridge militia companies, will also act as an

Word was received in Cambridge to-night that, it possible, President Cleveland would come to Cambridge from Gray Gables to attend the funeral. Executive Council will meet on Monday when a proclamation from Governor Wolcott wil

The Boston City Council held a special meeting at noon to-day to take action on the death of Mr Russell. Mayor Quincy, in his communication said:

Russell. Mayor Quiney, in his communication, said:

To the City Council: It is with a feeling of personal affliction that I inform you officially of the loss which the State of Massachusetts has sustained. In the prime of manhood and the full maturity of his remarkable powers, William E. Russell, Governor for three years of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has passed from this earth to enter upon the life beyond. His eyes have made the great transition. His face will be no more seen; his voice will be no longer heard. Yesterday he walked our streets in the strength of youth; to-day the places that knew him once will know him no more. The great party which he loved and of which he was one of the recognized leaders, has lost a safe and wise counsellor. The Commonwealth which he has served so well, the Nation which he was so well fitted to serve, have suffered an trreparable loss.

It was by no mere coincidence that he passed away just as the party to whose service he had given so much of his life has undergone a transformation. The political crists confronting that party and the country had weighed heavily upon his soul. His friends knew that his heart was sorely tried; they did not know that it was broken. The voice of detraction, almost the last sound to meet his ears, is now forever silenced.

The people of Boston loved and honored William E. Russell, and they are shocked and distressed at his death. Though not a resident of our city, he was, both in his public capacity and as a private citizen, closely associated with its life. It is fitting that the City Council should express our sense of public loss and show every mark of respect for his memory. Respectfully, JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor.

Respectfully, IOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor.

Alderman Folsom then offered the following relutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote: Resolved, That in the untimely death of William E. Russell, ex-Governor of the Commonwealth, the people of the State and of the country have sustained a great public loss, a loss which comes home particularly to the people of Boston, among whom he passed so much of his life, and who felt for him so much affection and respect. By his death the people have lost an able and high-minded guidle servant and a political leader of rare talents and usefulness. A host of sorrowing friends attests the strength of the personal ties with which he drew men to him.

to him.

Resolved, That we tender our deep and resp sympathy to his here: veil family, and that a of these resolutions be forwarded to them. Governor Wolcott to-day received the following

message from Governor Coffin, of Connecticut message from Governo; Colin, of Colingal classification, mourn with Massachusetta in her great and sudden sorrow. In view of his recent severe and constant labors in behalf of the honor and prosperity of his country. I surmise that Governor Russell has made the supreme sacrifice of patriotism as much as though he had fallen as a solider on the field of battle.

O. VINCENT COFFIN.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 17.-This morning's lect ures ended the first week of the fifth annual ses sion of the Catholic Summer School. Conde B. Pallen, of St. Louis, finished his lectures on the "Epochs of Literature," and his subject was "After Dante." He spoke of the crystallization of nationalities, the formation of languages, the fifteenth century, false estimate of the ancient learning, the sixteenth century, division of the unity of truth and the spirit of the modern period. On Sunday the Rev. A. P. Doyle, of New-York, will preach on "God as Triune."

GOVERNOR MORTON AT PAUL SMITH'S. Paul Smith's, N. Y., July 17.-Governor Morto

and his party, consisting of twenty persons, ar-rived at Paul Smith's to-day. They will occupy the H. McK. Twombly camp on the Upper St. MR. CARLISLE TAKES AN OUTING.

Washington, July 17.-Secretary Carlisle, with his wife, daughter and grandchildren, left Washington last night for a three-days' outing down the Poto-mac River.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

VESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST Washington, July 17.—The area of high pressure has moved eastward and coalesced with a ridge of high pressure extending from the South Atlantic to the St. Law rence Valley. A trough of low pressure extends from exas to Manitoba. Light rains have fallen in the Middle and South and East Gulf States, and in the Missouri Val-ley. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley on the South Atlantic Coast, it has risen in the lake region and the Southwest, and has remained stationary clsewhere. Fair weather may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States, followed by increasing cloudness and probably showers Sunday afternoon or nigh Showers will continue in the South Atlantic States. In creasing cicudiness and rain Saturday afternoon in the middle and upper Mississippi vaileys and upper lake region, and showers in the lower lake region Saturday night or Sunday.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair, followe by increasing cloudiess, with possible showers Sunday afternoon or night; warmer; variable winds, becoming

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair, followed by in-creasing cloudiness and possible showers Sunday after-noon or night; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohlo, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and probable showers Sunlay; light, to fresh variable winds, becoming easterly and increasing.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.5 30.0

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. me Office July 18, 1 a. m. - The weather

was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 65 and 81 degrees, the average (72% degrees) being 31% de-grees lower than that of Thursday and 2% lower than that of the corresponding day of last year. The weather to the will be few and warmen.

OBITUARY.

DR. FRANK WHITMAN RING.

Dr. Frank Whitman Ring, a prominent eye and ear specialist of this city, died at New-Haven, Conn., about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He had always been in excellent health until about two months ago, when an attack of malarial fever and a later complication of heart trouble forced him to leave his practice and seek a change of air at New-

Haven, whither he was accompanied by his wife. Dr. Ring was born in Portland, Me., in 1848. He entered Bowdoin College, and immediately after being graduated in 1878 he came to New-York and soon began the practice of medicine. His general practice soon proved a source of worriment to him, and he left it to take up eye and ear work as a specialty. The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, which was chartered in 1869, moved to its present site, No. 163 Park-ave, in 1879, and shortly afterward Dr. Ring began work there as an associate of Dr. C. A. Agnew, the founder of the hospital and one of the most famous of American eye specialists. Drs. Ring and Agnew were intimate

personal friends. Dr. Ring attended to his hospital work in connection with his outside practice, and was ap-pointed assistant surgeon in 1885, and surgeon and director eight years later, which places he held until he left the city for his health. His atten tion was given to eye work. He was a noted cataract surgeon, but his most famous specialty was the treatment of the contagious eye disease in children known as ophthalmia neontarum. The other surgeons of the hospital were accustomed to turn these cases over to him, and as the Man-hattan Hospital is the only one in the city where treatment for this disease is given. Dr. King had the opportunity of building up a wide reputation in this line.

the opportunity of building up a wise reparting in this line.

Dr. Ring was a man of literary, musical and artistic tastes, and fond of travel. He had a rare collection of curios, gathered on his travels abroad. He wrote occasionally for medical journals, and his articles attracted considerable attention. He was a well informed man, well read, and thoroughly versed in the political issues of the day. His private practice was large, but he was no more devoted to it than to the hospital work, which brought him no money compensation. His bearing was dignified and courteous. He was interested in athletics and particularly anxious for the success of the "good roads" movement. He was a member of the State and County Medical societies, of the Academy of Medicine and of the Ophthalimic Society.

ciety.

Dr. Ring married Miss Frances Polk Gale, of Nashville, Tenn., on April 39 last. She is the niece of Dr. William M. Polk, of this city, and a granddaughter of the late Bishop Polk, of Louisiana. She survives him, as do his brothers, Dr. Charles Ring, of Portland, Me., and Dr. Henry Ring, of New-Haven., at whose house he died.

SIDNEY BERESFORD PICKHARDT Sidney Beresford Pickhardt, of this city, died in

Glasgow, Scotland, on Wednesday. A cable dispatch announcing the fact gave no details concerning his death, the cause of which was not stated. Mr. Pickhardt was born in this city on February 9, 1867. He was a son of the late Wilhelm Pickhardt, the senior partner of the wholesale chemical and dye-stuffs firm of William Pickhardt & Kut troff, No. 128 Duane-st., and a nephew of Cari Pickhardt, e surviving member of the same firm. His father came here from Germany more than forty years ago, and acquired a large fortune. He

the great brownstone mansion at Fifth-ave. and Seventy-fourth-st., which was twenty years in course of construction, and is said to have cost \$1,000,000, on account of many changes that were made in the plans at different times while made in the plans at different times while its erection was in progress. The building was sold at public auction by George R. Read on February 5, 1895, to Alfred Duane Pell for \$472,500. Five months afterward Wilhelm Pickhardt died at Cologne, Germany, leaving a widow, a daughter and four sons, all of whom except Sidney Pickhardt are still living. The home of Mrs. Pickhardt at are still living. The home of Mrs. Pickhardt at No. 13 West Eighty-second st. is closed, as she and other members of the family are travelling in Europe.

Europe.
Sidney Beresford Pickhardt, who inherited competercy from his father, was not engaged business. Last January in Hoboken, N. J., he ma ried Lillian Clower Kelsey, who had previous been an actress and played with a number of we known performers, but who left the stage beforer marriage. Several months ago they we abroad, intending to make an extensive tour.

EDGAR DAVIDSON.

Edgar Davidson, son of the late John M. Davidson, Hed Thursday at his home, No. 572 Park-ave., where at 1 p. m. to-day the funeral services will be held, after which the body will be buried in Greenwood

young man he was associated with his father in the business of manufacturing crackers and biscuits, but of late years had been retired from active life. His wife, who was Miss Helen Gillett, of Buffalo, died some thirty years ago, leaving one child, a daughter, the wife of A. Van Arsdaic

Winans.

Mr. Davidson was a friend of art and for years had taken an active interest in the affairs of the Academy of Design. Mr. Davidson was a Republican in politics, and preferred serving in the ranks of his party to holding political office.

He leaves as his only survivors his brother, Dr. Daniel M. Davidson, and Mrs. Winans, the daughter.

THE REV. HUGH KELLY.

. Hugh Kelly died last night from prostitution he had been an inmate for about a year. He was born in New-York City about forty years ago, was educated at Troy Seminary, and was ortained a priest about eighteen years ago. dained a priest about elighteen years ago. His first appointment was as assistant in St. Teresa's Church, where he remaited for about ien years. He was next appointed to succeed Father Riorian, in charge of the mission of the Holy Rusary in this city. After remaining there a few years he was forced to resign on account of ill health. His last appointment was at Irvington as chaplain to the Christian Brothers. He was also at one time chaplain of the Stin Regiment. Father Kelly had been an invalid for about a year. Pneumonia set in and caused his death. He leaves a married sister, who lives in this city.

JOSEPH ALFRED NOVELLO.

Genoa, July 17.- Joseph Alfred Novello, organist, omposer, and scientist, died in this city to-day.

Joseph Novello, who was the son of Vincent Novello, a well-known organist and composer, was born in 1810. He followed his father's footsteps in devoting himself to the fostering of good music in fingland, and at the early age of nineteen estab-lished himself in London as a musical publisher. Some years after he devised a system of printing cheap music, and succeeded in introducing this beneficial novelty, notwithstanding the general opposition of fellow music-sellers. To his efforts was due the abolition of a vexatious printers' guild law, which had hampered the trade since 1811. and admirer of Felix Mendelssohn, Alfred Novello eagerly introduced to English auditors the works of that great master, and aided him in translating "St. Paul," the "Lobgesang," and other composi-

"St. Paul," the "Lobgesang," and other compositions. In 1841 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England from "taxastion on knowledge," and for years was the active treasurer of their society. He materially assisted Bessemer in his scientific discoveries in glass, etc., and especially in producing Bessemer steel. In 1858 he retired from business and established himself in Italy, the birthplace of his paternal ancestors. At his new home he became one of four commissioners elected to preserve the interests of the English shareholders in the Italian Irrigation Company, the volving £5,00,000, which resulted in a settlement, which met with general satisfaction after ten years of attention and labor. His leisure hours were spent in a particular study of the natural powers of water.

CHARLES H. COLBURN.

Milford, Mass., July 17.-Charles H. Colburn, a prominent manufacturer of Hopedale, died this norning from a cerebral hemorrhage which ocuary. He was travelling with his family on the Nile at that time. He rallied from the shock, however, and improved sufficiently to be taken to his home at Hopedale, where he arrived last May. Mr. Colburn was a native of Holliston and was about sixty years old. While in his teens he spent four years in California, behis teens he spent four years in California, being an active member of the Vigilance Committee. He became intimate with many of the prominent men of the State. Returning to Milford, he connected himself with Godfrey, Colburn & Co., in whose interest he crossed the plains to Denver in 1890, thus becoming entitled to membership in the Society of Colorado Pioneers. Returning to Milford, he was connected successively with Orison Underwood, Clement Colburn & Co., Colburn, Erskine & Co. and Colburn, Fuller & Co. He was a director of the Milford National Bank.

JULES GUICHARD. Paris, July 17.-M. Jules Guichard, member of

the French Senate for the Department of Yonne. died last evening. He was in the seventleth year of his age. M. Guichard was president of the Suez Canal Company and a collaborator of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps in the construction of that waterway. He was also vice-president of the National Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

YALE'S ENTERING CLASS. New-Haven, Conn., July 17.-The entering class at

Yale will be smaller than was expected. The committee in charge of the entrance examinations has practically completed its labors, and it reports that the numbers of the freshmen in both the academic and scientific departments will be about the same

ports received by the dean of the graduate de-partment indicate that a larger number than last year will register this fall, especially teachers of the State, to take the scientific courses.

AN IRISHMAN ON THE MONEY ISSUE. The following discussion of the money question between two Irish laborers was overheard in a

downtown street recently: "Sure an if we had plenty uf silver a jingling in our pockets we'd a be living on ther best uf ther land, an' I do be thinking that this guvin' a mon all ther silver he do be wantin' woud be a foine

"Arah, then, Molke, yer talk like a fool. D' yes tirk that ther likes uf ye an' me wull get any us ther stuff, of ther streets were paved with it? Thes ould spalpain that owns ther tinement where me an' me ould coman lives came down there yisterday, an' he says that he do be thinking uf raising ther rint. He says that uf we only had free silver he wud be getting dooble ther rint he do be getting now-bad luck to him! Ther Dootchman what kapes ther store on ther corner is anuther wan uf thim silvernights, an he says ter me that mate an puraties will bring dooble ther money whin we do be havin' free silver. An' I belave 'im. Me un me ouid coman was a talking af it an' we coom to be lave that everything wad be higher af we had free silver, but our wages. They're all ready to jump ther prices uf everything, but the wages uf ther min they have a wurking fer thim. Me an' me ould ooman have a few hundred dollars wid ther bank-an' ther Lord knows that we wurked hard 'nough Its goold an' silver an' greenbacks an' iverything all a jumbled up together. But fur ivery wan us thim dollars we can hev goold if we want it cause the mon in ther hank towid us so. But uf thim silvernights hav ther way we'll hev ter take silver an' wan dollar of ther goold wull be worth two of thim. But they'll not be after guvin' us two of thim silver dollars for ivery wan of the goold doollars what we hev in ther bank. An' thin there's Doolahan in ther saloon furninst ther coorner. He says that beer wull be tin cints ther plat of we have free silver—and he hopes we do hev it."

"He do, do he?" replied Mike's fellow workman, "an' thin he do be saying that beer wull be tin cints a pint. He's er folne mon, he is. That sittles it, an' I want no moore silver. Its goold that's good 'nough fer me, an' I'll be after telling him so whin I clap me olyes on him." thing all a jumbled up together. But fur ivery wan

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 17 (Special).-The new Baptist headquarters in Clark-ave, were opened yeaterday, though the building is not yet completed. It is a commodious frame structure containing two rooms on the lower floor and two above, with a veranda fronting on the avenue. The Disciples of Christ have opened headquarters a few doors below, and the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union has started up in the Arcade Building. Professor Charles Sprague Smith gave a lecture yesterday on "Corneilles Le Cid." He also delivered an illustrated lecture on "Rousseau" in the evening. Dr. George Adam Smith continued his course of lectures on Hebrew poetry with one on the Psalms of David. The 5 o'clock lecture was given by F. Frendty, Superintendent of Schools of Youngstown, Onio, on "The Vital Element in Education."

MORE WORK FOR LEHIGH MINERS.

Shenandoah, Penn., July 17.-The employes of the Lehigh Vailey Coal Company's collieries here were agreeably surprised yesterday when they were ordered to resume work on full time, beginning on Monday morning, instead of four three-quarter days a week, as heretofore. This company has ten collectes in this neighborhood, and gives employ-ment to 5,000 men and boys. A similar announce-ment is expected from the Philadelphia and Read-ing Company officials this week.

A Constant Cough, with Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, are symptoms denoting Pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected You will find a safe remedy for all Lung or Throatails in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. For the liver use Jayne's Painless Sanative

Pills.

COOK - At Bloomfield, N. J. July 17, 1896, Josephine B., daughter of George W. and Ella Rice Cook.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
CRAIG - in New York City, June 21, 1896, entered into heavenly rest, Jemina H. Craig, of Peabody, Mass., graduate of New Haven Training School of Nurses.
Interred at Lynn, Mass.
Peabody and New Haven papers please copp.
DAVIDSON - on Thursday, July 16, 1896, Elgar Davidson, son of the late John E. Davidson, aged 67 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 572 Park-ava., on Saturday, July 18, at 1 o'clock p. m.
DE FOREST - At Summit, N. J. William H. De Forest.

DE FOREST-At Summit, N. J., William H. De Forest, in the 60th year of his age, Funeral services at Calvary Church, Summit, on arrival of 12 octock trein from New-York, Saturday, July 18. of 12 o'clock Irain from New York at Washington, Conn., IISON-Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Washington, Conn., Thursday evening, July 19, William Hamilton Gibson, in the 46th year of his asse, meral services at Washington, Conn., Sunday, 19th inst., at 3 p. m., which is the services with the services with the services at Washington 4.51 p. m.

HEBBERD On Thursday, July 16, at his residence, No. 529 Koschusko-st., Rev. E. S. Hebberd, in the 83d year

of his age, of the New-York East latives, friends and members of the New-York East Conference are respectfully invited to attend his tuneral on Monday, July 20, at 1 p. m., from Janes M. E. Church, Reid-ave, corner Manco-ett. JEANNOT-Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 15, Paul A

Jeannot.

Relatives and friends, also active and veteran members of Company A. 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 120 West 55th et. on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

Knolly outs flower.

Interment at Wood and Kindly omit flowers.

Veterans of the 7th Regiment are requested to at tend the funeral services of Faul A. Jeannut, First Company, at No. 130 West 25th-si., on Saturday, July B. 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.

L. G. WOODHOUSE, Colonel. LEWIS-At Germantown, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 15, Walter O. Lewis, in he 82d year of his age. Funeral service at the First Freshyerian Church, Henry-st., near Clerk &, Brocklyn, Saturiay, 18th inst. at

2 o'clock p. m.

LINSLY—At Wailingford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 15, at the residence of her sun-in-law, Noah Linsley, Catharine Ealdwin, widow of Jared Linsly, M. D., of this city.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the Hornestead, Northford, Conn., on Saturday, July 18, at 120 o clock. Special dawing-room car will be attached to 9:04 a. m. train Saturday from Grand Central Station.

MOERAN At Gortmore, Southampton, Long Island, on July 16, 1886. Elizabeth S. Moeran, beloved wife of Edward H. Moeran. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Dune Church, Southampton, on Sunday, July 19, at 3 o'clock p. m.

whittakers—at Brocklyr, N. Y., Sunday, July 12, 1896, Ann Whittakers (Anne Medannin), relict of Thomas Atkinson Whittakers.

Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday, July 15, 1896. London, Chester and Aylesbury (England) and Dublin (ireland) papers please copy.

The Kensico Cemetery, located on the Harlen Railroad forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-et.

Special Notices.

Prepare to Exclude the Flies, Largest stock is the world of screens, screen wire, screen doors and fix-tures. Roebeck's, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., 14th St, and Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn. Custom screens made to order in any wood.

Mrs. McEirath's none-made preserves, jellies, pick-les, &c., put up in glass. Orders received 333 Degraw-si-Brooklyn, N. Y.

Postoffice Notice.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending July 18 will close (promptly to all cases) at this office as follows:

TANSATLANTIC MAILS.

ATURDAY—At 3 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British Indis, per 4.

La Normandie, via Hauve delte's for other parts of Europe must be directed 'per La Normandie'); at 7 a.

m. for Europe, per s. s. Campana, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Notellands direct, per s. s. Massdam, via 8 a. m. for Notellands direct, per s. s. Massdam, via 10 s. m. for Sottand direct, per s. s. Furnessia, via Giaggow detters must be directed 'per Furnessia, via Giaggow detters must be directed 'per Furnessia, via 11 a. m. for Notway direct, per s. s. Freand detters must be directed 'per feland').

Printed matter, etc.—German steamers salling on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for and steamers take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the desing of the supplementary transatlantic mails name and seven and remain open until within ten missures of the salling hour.

MAILS FOR SUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

opened on the pict of the American, Indianal, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the salling hour.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. couplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Greylown, per a. s. Athos Getters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos"); at 10:30 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapaa, Tabaaco, Tuapam and Yucatan, per s. s. Seneca detters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca"; at 1 p. m. issupprementary 1:30 p. m.) for \$1.

Domingo and Turks Island, per s. s. New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail for Hailfax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 1 a. m. for forwarding by steamers salling Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially daily at 7 a. m.

Registered mad closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

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Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. China efrom Sas.

Francisco), close here daily up to July 24th at 6:30 p. m.

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fly and Samoon Islands, per s. s. Martposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 415 at 7:30 s. m. 11 s. m. and 6:30 p. m. for on arrival at New-York of s. s. Umbria with littlian mails for Australia). Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Tacoma (from Tacoma), close here daily up to July 422 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship up to July 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (per daily up to July 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. s. Enpress of India (from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 427 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. a Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia e Vopt West Australia), p. m. Mate for Australia e Vopt West Australia), p. m. Mate for Australia e Vopt West Australia),

(from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 427 at 6 30 p. m. Malls for Hawaii, per a. a. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 20 at 6 30 p. m. Malls for Australia (**N**-pt West Australia), have an and Fill Islands open ally adurenced only, per s. a. Warrimso (from Vancouver), close here daily after July 18 and up to August 41 at 6 35 p. m.
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of salling daily and the achedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit, tRegistered mall closes at 6 c. m. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAVTON, Postmaster, Postoffice, New-Tork, July 10, 1890.